

THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1901.

Generosity and Niggardness.

The increase in Secretary Gage's estimates are not very great. The appropriations for 1902 footed up \$606,596,877; the estimates for 1903 aggregate \$610,827,888.

It is not in the totals, however, that the nature of the changes is to be found, but in the several items in which there are increases or decreases. Probably the most popular decrease in expenditure will be the \$5,400,000 to be saved on pensions. Pensions for real invalids and for old soldiers who have actually served are popular, but their steady increase long years after the war has excited suspicion and stimulated attack.

Although the estimates do not indicate it, there is hardly a doubt that if the new ruling of the Postoffice Department continues in force, this branch of the service is soon to become self-supporting.

The country will be glad to save nearly \$16,500,000 on the cost of the army. The day is coming, coming as soon as the farmers and wage earners feel the pressure of hard times, when the cost of the army will be the target for the first assault. It will be well, then, if every dollar spent can be justified. It has been shown over and over again that the country is never penniless, but always approves of large expenditures for worthy or popular objects.

And this leads to the question, Why cut down the appropriations for the District of Columbia at the moment when the work of perfecting the beauty of the Capital City is exciting so much enthusiasm here and elsewhere? Does anyone suppose that these paring at this point will be popular?

Tenets of Modern Warfare.

When Aguinaldo was made a prisoner at Manila we took it for granted his capacity for harm was at an end. When he took the oath of allegiance we fondly hoped his capacity for good had at length begun. Unfortunately, the Filipino president, after the habit of converted rebels, has returned to his old customs and is proving a greater danger to the United States in his position as a captive than even he was as a leader in the field.

General Chaffee is not the type of man to rest quiescent with a disturbing element in his local jail. He is a man of action, of determination, and so the subtle Aguinaldo will before long be shipped back to the United States for safekeeping. Once more the tenets of modern warfare as defined by The Hague Conference are leading us into a false and absurd position.

The Cuban Question.

Some Americans who have traveled in Cuba say that the main difficulty in the solution of the Cuban problem in Congress will be that those who are called upon to settle the question do not know anything about it. If this be so it is rather a serious matter, for persons who undertake the decision of questions of grave importance in the government of a tropical island, without acquainting themselves with the conditions, can get its affairs into more different kinds of a snarl than the statesmen of two generations can untangle.

The unrest and dissatisfaction of the Cubans is, of course, the largest and most significant fact in the situation. Human nature may sometimes be unreasonable, but when the people of a large section of country are disquieted and restless it is usually safe to infer that they have a good reason for it. The trouble in this case seems to be mainly that the Cubans have at present no market for their sugar, and are therefore poor. If they can get that market in this country with reduced tariff, they can probably govern themselves; if not, they will have to ask for annexation.

The question appears to be whether we want a Cuban annex or a revised tariff, and there are those who think that either would be objectionable. It was once said that there are so many people in this world who do not know what they want that those who know what they do not want can usually avoid getting it. This may be the case in the present instance. Meanwhile the Cuban is on the fence—placed there by those to whom he is supposed to be grateful—and he does not like it. It would take more philosophy than most folk have to make him like it.

The Status of the Colonies.

The Supreme Court has finally set at rest all contentions as to the status of our new island possessions. It is true that it is impossible to comprehend the reasons for the decisions, for they are nearly as many as there are judges on the prevailing side; but while this may color our opinion of the individual judges, it does not change the law, or our duty under it.

The settled law is that newly acquired territory becomes part of the United States on its cession by treaty; that after such cession Congress alone has power over the territory; that the clause of the Constitution requiring uniformity of taxation does not apply. Congress may therefore enact a special tax law as for a Territory, even imposing duties upon imports carried into it from other parts of the United States. Until Congress acts, no imports can be levied in such territory, or on goods coming here from it, the right of the Executive to do so by his own volition ceasing the moment the cession goes into effect.

Ever since the signing of the Treaty

of Peace at Paris this Government has collected the duties imposed by the Dingley law upon goods imported into the country from the Philippines. Taxes are also imposed on goods carried to the islands. The executive orders imposing these taxes are now declared illegal, and the Treasury must refund the money collected.

Philippine trade legislation is now essential, and the question comes up once more, as it came up with relation to Porto Rico, and is coming up again as to Cuba. Are we to make concessions to our new fellow-citizens, or keep up the tariff against them?

Apparently it will require the services of an axe to separate most of the members of the House minority from the debris of the Kansas City platform.

Mr. Bryan will probably deliver his message through the medium of "The Commoner."

Just at this time Mr. Santa Claus is a bigger man than the President of the United States, in the estimation of the small boy.

While the severest penalty will soon be provided for anarchy, it is to be regretted that an inalienable and oft-abused right stands between Emma Goldman and justice. She may not shoot pistols, wield knives, or throw dynamite, but she advocates violence and furnishes the inspiration.

Reciprocity will work out its own destiny without an elaborate display of fireworks and in good time.

David B. Hill, of New York, isn't saying a word—that Richard Croker can hear.

It looks as though most of the delegates to the Pan-American Conference in the City of Mexico were determined to have their own way and will depart in the same frame of mind.

Springfield, Mass., has been experimenting with wood pavements, and now that the first ice has come the whole town is sliding down hill. This is sad for the esteemed "Republican."

A French savant says that baldness is caused by a microbe. Most things are nowadays.

The talents of Cornell appear to be amphibious in character.

At present the combatants at Colon seem inclined to kiss and make up.

It is reported that elevator heart and automobile wrist are prevalent in New York, but neither one of them is as noticeable as Wall Street consensus.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

A Reckless Charge.—New York World.—The charge on the "surplus" at Washington promises to be as reckless as the famous charge at San Juan Hill.

Less Dangerous.—St. Louis Star.—Newspapers make too much of the fact that President Roosevelt walked out unattended on Thanksgiving Day, and that he takes daily exercise in the open air without fear of assault. The President would be in much more physical danger if he shut himself off from fresh air than he is from the probable assassin.

Strange Times.—Detroit Free Press.—We are living in strange times. Protests against public abuses are invariably met with the caution that we are prosperous and must not therefore attempt to interfere with existing conditions. One of the deductions of the thoughtful is that financial contentment is the result of an awful amount of injustice and sin.

Give Travelers High Speed.—Philadelphia Ledger.—The trains that rushed the Australian mails across the country last week, at rates of speed which sometimes reached eighty miles an hour, did more than simply expedite correspondence between England and her colony. They demonstrated the feasibility of such speeds on the roads over which they traveled, and they suggested a demand for higher speed for first class passenger trains, whether carrying mails or not. If the roads can run trains at such speed, the public will demand that they shall do so.

British Short-Sightedness.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.—The Welsh coal miners, having in a vain hope to raise prices attempted to curtail production by stopping work, now find that the only result has been to drive orders that would have gone to Wales into the hands of Westphalian and American exporters. This has been typical of British industrial conflicts during the last five years. While British capital and labor have locked horns the American and German competitors have secured a foothold from which they cannot afterward be dislodged.

Improving the Militia.—Manchester Union.—Secretary Root's plan for reorganizing the militia seems to meet general approval. He proposes that the officers at least shall receive instruction and examination as the officers of the Regular Army do, and that in case of war they should receive their commissions at once. Much of the difficulty experienced in the different camps during the war with Spain was due to the inefficiency of company officers, and their inefficiency was due in nearly every case to lack of training. These and other suggestions made by the Secretary would, if carried out, give us a large reserve force which would be at once available in case of emergency, and would be free from any suspicion of incapability. The members of the National Guard are a fine set of men and deserve more attention from the Federal Government.

Shines by Contrast.—Philadelphia Ledger.—In view of the enormous cable business done by our Government with the Philippines, the service rendered by General Greely in persuading the cable companies to reduce their tolls one-third for Government business is an important one. General Greely thus has something to show for his trip to the Philippines, and it shines by contrast with the records of the Senators and Representatives who have gone to the islands at Government expense merely for junketing purposes.

PERSONAL.

Old Days in Congress.—"Congress seems to me a tame body nowadays compared with what it was when I entered it thirty-two years ago," remarked Col. D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis, at the Elkhart. "Colonel Dyer doesn't look the patriarch that his service in the House nearly a third of a century ago would suggest. On the contrary, although he voted for Lincoln for President, he is in the prime of his physical and mental powers, and is as active in the legal profession as when he prosecuted the whisky ring so vigorously for the Government in the '70s."

"Yes, things certainly have toned down since the Forty-first Congress," he continued. "What stirring scenes we used to have and how easy it was for an impassioned speech to excite the members of the fighting pitch. I recollect vividly a House session in which Major Martin Macmillan, then Delegate from Montana, flung a chair at the speaker, and the Republican arm of the service and leave an unpunctured frontier at the mercy of blood-thirsty Indians."

The House was fresh in the minds of the people, and as Macmillan went on to depict the cruelty and injustice that would be done his constituents in the West through the operation of the law he was denouncing, the Republican and a few Democrats crowded about him and literally forced him to mount his chair and continue speaking from a platform. He would up with a burning effigy that caused the opponents of the bill to yell with delight. The vote was close, but the bill passed the House by a majority of one.

The Arkansas Senatorial Race.

"The race for United States Senator in Arkansas is pretty warm, and it is hard to predict the winner," said Mr. Charles D. Greaves, a lawyer of Hot Springs, at the Raleigh.

"The fight is between Governor Charles W. Wagoner and Messrs. Henry Jones and John H. Jones, our present Senator. As I am a Republican, the outcome is not particularly interesting to me. The people of Arkansas will hold an election next March and elect a Senator. This virtually amounts to a direct popular choice of a Senator, for, in the primary held then, on the same day all over the State, the voters elect electors, electors designating their preference, and the Legislature will subsequently ratify the selection made by the voters."

A Great Business Year.

"I think that commercial travelers generally will agree that this has been the greatest business year since 1892," said Mr. Edward B. Midlen, of New York, at the Raleigh.

"In my line—silver goods—my sales this season have gone far ahead of any year except the one mentioned. Washington is a splendid place to do business in. The people buy liberally and want a superior quality. In 1892, which was the boom time that drummers always go back to, silver goods retailed for \$1.75 an ounce, today the price is \$1.10 per ounce, which speaks eloquently of the depreciation of the white metal. Everybody now can afford silver spoons, forks, and knives. That is the genuine thing, and plated stuff, except of the finest and best sort, has been eliminated."

American Goods Abroad.

"Business is bad in England, Germany, Russia, and France," said Mr. B. P. Rhyne, an American, residing in Paris, at the New Willard last night.

"The business men of Europe are losing ground through the invasion of commercial fields by Americans, and the trouble is that where the Yankee gets a foothold, he invariably distances his transatlantic competitor. The one article of shoes, imported from the United States and sold in such quantities abroad, tells the whole story. Only in France, perhaps, can you buy a shoe made so trim and fitting so neatly as the footwear that comes from the States. The French man wants for his shoes from 20 to 30 per cent more than he asks for those of American manufacture. And so it goes, wherever we do not surpass them in workmanship we are at least their equal, and by reason of Yankee machinery can always undersell them."

In the Philippines.

"I spent eighteen months in the Philippines," said Mr. Lloyd M. Robbins, an attorney of San Francisco, at the Shoreham. "It is a country that grows on one, for it takes a long time to understand it thoroughly. Our Congressmen who visited there this summer may think they got to the bottom of things in the Philippine archipelago, but they are mistaken. They are in the limited time of their visit. People who make a hasty survey of the country often come away saying they would like to live over there, and they are right. It is a land of opportunity, and it pleases the men who have located themselves in the islands to see that the United States is a white man's country. Immigration from America will be checked and a monopoly of the business of the islands will be secured for the few who went there at an early day."

Foreign Topics.

A Riotous Trouble-Breeder.

Herr Wolf, the leader of the riotous Pan-German element in the Austrian Reichsrath, and long notorious as the chief trouble-breeder in that body, has been compelled to resign and retire from public life on account of a scandalous episode, which involved him in a duel with the husband. But it is said that Schoenerer, who will take his place, is equally obnoxious to the Imperial Government.

Prosperous Italy.

The proudest feather stuck in the cap of any European nation is worn by Italy. The nation has turned its back on a period of gloom and debt, and has now the glory of being a great power. The young King and the abandonment of costly schemes of colonization have brought about this desirable result.

Horse Meat in Vienna.

In Vienna the price of beef, mutton, and pork is so high as to place these meats beyond the reach of the poorer classes, and for nearly fifty years their place has been taken by horse and donkey meat. There are in Vienna 125 slaughterhouses, which sell horse and donkey meat exclusively, the price for the choicest cuts being from 5 to 10 cents a pound, which is much less than the price charged for the same cuts of beef. During the last year for which the figures are available no less than 2,540 horses were slaughtered for food in Vienna. The inspection of the animals is extremely thorough, and careful Government inspectors are present at each slaughter house with full power to condemn any animal. Dealers in horse and donkey meat and restaurant-keepers who offer it on their bills of fare are obliged not only to plainly state the fact but also to furnish a certificate of inspection.

IN SOCIETY.

The President entertained a company of gentlemen at 7:30 o'clock last night. His guests were: The Speaker of the House, Senator Allison, Senator Platt (Conn.), Senator Hanna, Senator Cullom, Senator Proctor, Senator Elkins, Senator Perkins, Senator Scott, Senator Beveridge, Senator Keam, Representative Cannon, Representative Grosvenor, Representative Dabzell and General Wood.

Mrs. Roosevelt has not returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John Floyd Wagaman celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage last night with a reception that brought together hundreds of guests from the prominent families of the District, as well as a number of friends from out of town.

The handsome residence on Nineteenth Street was as green as a Southern forest with Alabama sassafras that sprayed the ceilings and walls. Palms were grouped effectively about the various rooms, and artistic touches of floral color caught the eye at every turn. The mantels were made of fern and flowers, while the chandeliers, doorways and stair railings were wreathed with trailing vines.

A string orchestra was stationed back of the drawing room in a small lobby that separated the Turkish and Indian rooms. Here a great palm spread its graceful branches, and on the walls were colored drawings taken direct from the walls of Pompeii. In the drawing room, where the host and hostess received their guests, the sassafras forced a particularly effective contrast with French blue walls and window and door draperies of delicate rose brocade.

Mrs. Wagaman's gown was of rich velvet over white silk, net and chiffon. The dress was trimmed with a row of bands of black velvet, ending near the bottom of the skirt with ostrich plumes, designed in black chenille, and the train was trimmed with tiny ruffles of net chiffon. The décolleté bodice of lace was trimmed with a scarf of pink chiffon, and on the corsage were a La France rose and chrysanthemum. Her jewelry were diamonds and pearls.

Assisting in the general hospitality of the evening were Miss Louise Burford and Messrs. Henry Jones and John H. Jones, our present Senator. As I am a Republican, the outcome is not particularly interesting to me. The people of Arkansas will hold an election next March and elect a Senator. This virtually amounts to a direct popular choice of a Senator, for, in the primary held then, on the same day all over the State, the voters elect electors, electors designating their preference, and the Legislature will subsequently ratify the selection made by the voters."

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Among the attractive maids on social duty were Miss Anita Poor, Miss Goltsborough, Miss Hoban, the Misses Henrietta and Marie Sands, and Miss Seward, a granddaughter of the late Mr. Seward, who was Secretary of State at the time of President Lincoln's death.

A quantity of flowers sent in to the White House were placed about the drawing rooms and at the table the floral color was pink and the candles burned under pink shades.

The marriage of Miss Emily Dunlop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Dunlop, of Georgetown, to Mr. R. B. Simms, Superintendent of Property for the District, will take place December 12.

The Charge d'Affaires of the Russian Embassy and Madame de Wollant sailed for Europe yesterday.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Home for Incurables, which was to have been given at the Charge d'Affaires of the French Embassy, has been postponed until January 25.

Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson entertained a dinner company last night in honor of Mrs. de Margerie, wife of the Charge d'Affaires of the French Embassy, at her home in Farragut Square.

The Washington guests at the German of the Baltimore Bachelors' Cotillion Club, given at Lehmann's Hall on Monday evening, included Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Willard, Mrs. Andrew Y. Bradley, Miss Mildred Merrick, Mr. Hodges, Mr. J. Willard Drexel and Mr. Pulido, of the Diplomatic Corps.

The dreaching downpour of yesterday slackened into a drizzle toward the late afternoon, so that the various hostesses who were at home for the first time this season received an unusual number of callers considering the inclemency of the day.

Mrs. Apizaco was assisted in welcoming her guests by her daughter, Mme. Perez, and Mrs. Miles, who was also at home, had with her Mrs. Reber.

Mrs. Logan B. T. Johnson, whose first at home since her marriage was an unusually pleasant affair, was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Oliver, of Hittory, and her sisters, the Misses Oliver, all of whom are visiting her at her home on Farragut Square. Mrs. Taber Johnson also aided in dispensing the hospitality of the afternoon.

Mrs. Everett Mallory Culver, of New York, has been making a short visit to her father, Senator Clark of Montana, who has taken a house adjoining the site of the Stewart mansion, which he bought some time ago and had razed to the ground.

The marriage of Miss Mary Prince Davis, daughter of Judge Adolphus General and Mrs. Davis, of Columbia Road, to Capt. William Ruthven Smith, U. S. A., will take place at 7:30 this evening at St. Margaret's Church.

Miss Fannie Loring Andrews, daughter of Mr. George L. Andrews, of 1244 Kenilworth Avenue, and Mr. Edward Play Clay, will take place at noon today at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

The vice rector and the faculties of the Catholic University have issued invitations to a reception in honor of the Right Rev. Thomas Conaty, D. D., titular bishop of Samos, in the assembly room of McMahon Hall, Tuesday, December 10, 4 to 6.

ATTACKS PALMA'S MACHINE.

Maso Declares Cuban Officers Will Manipulate the Elections.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The Maso coalition has sent a telegram to Secretary Root regarding the elections, a copy of which is printed here.

The message says that under the present circumstances interference by officials is inevitable. All the members of the Central Canvassing Board, which has charge of all electoral matters, are candidates for office, as are also the members of the Senate. Palma's machine, the Maso coalition, one of whom is Secretary of State and two others presidents of political groups supporting Senator Palma.

Other high officials are also candidates. The officials, high and low, openly work for Senator Palma, who is said to have the support of the United States Government. The situation is delicate.

The people are alarmed by the alleged attempt of the United States Government to force a President upon them, and they ask for a fair and honest election.

A delegation representing the Maso electoral coalition will leave shortly for Washington to submit proof of the above statements, and to suggest a change that will ensure fair elections.

It is now largely claimed that General Maso has a majority of the people with him, the strength of the Palma lying in the fact that his agents control the electoral machine, which is exercising pressure on the mayors and school teachers. The telegram is signed by Eusebio Hernandez.

BIG DEAL IN COAL LANDS.

The Pennsylvania to Secure Control of Pocahontas Fields Today.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—At a meeting of the directors of the Norfolk and Western Railroad tomorrow it is expected arrangements will be made for taking over the valuable bituminous coal fields of the Pocahontas Coal Company.

A proposition will be submitted to the directors to issue \$20,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds to pay for the coal fields which are contiguous to the Norfolk and Western lines.

An option on these coal fields was acquired early in the current year by a syndicate which includes Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of that company; Vice President Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company; William Elsenbarn, Max Field, and others connected with the big steel concern.

It is stated on good authority that the amount paid for this syndicate for the Pocahontas coal fields was in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000. The sale to the Norfolk and Western Railroad, therefore, appears to net the syndicate a profit of \$8,000,000.

The purchase by the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company of the extensive Pocahontas coal fields is regarded as one step in the movement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to control absolutely the soft coal production and traffic in Pennsylvania.

TO PLEAD HUSBAND'S CAUSE.

Wife of Deceased Governor of Oklahoma Coming to Washington.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 3.—Mrs. W. M. Jenkins, wife of ex-Governor Jenkins, will leave tomorrow for Washington to plead with President Roosevelt for a vindication of her husband.

The latter said at different times and to different persons that he did not think Governor Jenkins was guilty of the least dishonesty, but that his blunder was one of indiscretion. The President's memorandum, however, was in effect a scathing denunciation of Jenkins, she says, and went much further than a rebuke of bad judgment.

Mrs. Jenkins will appeal to the President to save her husband's honor if he believes him guiltless of wrongdoing.

Commander Becher Received.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Emperor William received Commander Becher, the United States naval attaché in Germany, at the Palace today.

A Few Opinions on the President's Message to Congress.

Representative Bingham, "father of the House"—I was especially pleased with his recommendation in regard to the trusts and in reference to the exclusion of Chinese labor. The message throughout is an able one, and deserves every man's commendation.

John Joy Edson, President Washington Loan and Trust Company.—The message is an able, straightforward, business-like document. It will be considered a state paper of first importance in future years. It shows that the country is to have a clean, strong administration. It will have a good effect on the business of the country. I am very much pleased to see that the President recommends civil service reform for the District.

Representative Loudenslager.—There were two features of the message which impressed me particularly, the one in regard to trusts, and the other affecting the Chinese question. The President has taken the correct stand.

Charles J. Bell, President of the American Security and Trust Company.—It is a strong message, and very characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt. The aggressive attack on anarchy is fine, and must meet with universal commendation. It seems to me that the treatment of the trust question is addressed in a businesslike and practical way, recognizing as it does the importance of the matter, and nothing must be done to hamper or impede their legitimate growth. But at the same time, it is necessary to prevent the great new combinations of capital from abusing their privileges and their power.

Representative Sulzer.—It is one of the strongest state papers ever presented, and is characteristic of President Roosevelt.

W. S. Knox, President of the Business Men's Association.—It is a strong message. I consider it somewhat of a surprise. The recommendation that the civil service reform be extended to the employees of the District Government meets with my hearty approval.

Representative Hitt.—It is the message of a statesman. It contains more than mere words. It breathes an original force both striking and delightful. The parts to which I particularly refer are those on trusts and combinations, and on the Monroe Doctrine. They are full of meaning.

Representative Shibley.—It is a strong message. Nowhere have I ever read so forcibly a discussion of anarchy. It positively delighted me.

Thomas W. Smith, President of the Board of Trade.—The message is a fine one, written by a fine man and a fine President. It is an excellent indication that the man now in the White House will fill the place acceptably.

William B. Gurley, Stock Broker.—A conservative document that will have a beneficial influence on the business interests of the country, and, therefore, should favorably affect the stock market.

Representative Moody.—President Roosevelt's message is the beginning of a new epoch. It contains many utterances in which I concur, but what I observed particularly is the importance it attaches to sociological problems, hitherto disregarded by Presidents—topics which, in my opinion, are destined to be the live questions of the country. It is the voice of a new generation.

Mr. Southard Parker, Banker.—President Roosevelt realizes that the country is wonderfully prosperous, and he is rightly and commendably averse to experimenting with this prosperity. The recommendations that he makes are eminently conservative and sound. It is a most cheerful message, advocating expansion commercially and politically, and will meet with the approving of business men generally.

Representative Grover.—It is an able, well written message that will commend itself to the people. The eulogy of the late President is the most beautiful that has been uttered. President Roosevelt's finished vision of duty are those which are held by all minds.

Banker Norment.—The President has written a notable message, as was to have been expected. In my opinion it will have a good effect.

Representative Landis.—The message reads like the